

## HENRY CLEWS AT 80 STILL AN OPTIMIST

Dean of Wall St. Believes  
Era of Cheap Dollar Will  
Pass Soon.

### EXPECTS RETURN TO NORMAL SOON

Says New York Can be Made  
Financial Centre of World  
Through Cooperation.

New York, Aug. 14.—Henry Clews, the dean of Wall Street, celebrates today the passing of his eightieth milestone. At his office in Broad street, where he spends a part of each day at work, as regularly as the day comes, he said jokingly yesterday that he certainly anticipates crossing 90 years hence, and that he is getting as much fun out of living now as he ever has.

It is one of Mr. Clews's pet jokes, when asked concerning his age, to say that he is "upward of 45." I guess I will have to change that a little now," he chuckled yesterday. "After today I believe I will tell my friends I am upward of 45."

Despite his age, Mr. Clews's health is exceptionally good, his brain is keen and active, and he takes a lively interest in the things that are going on, not only in his own office and in Wall Street but in the nation and the world. He expanded on some of his determined views yesterday to callers who dropped in to disturb him at dictation long enough to congratulate him on reaching his eightieth birthday.

"You can just put down as an opinion on the United States," he said emphatically, "pounding his chest on the chest with a strong fist to emphasize his point. "We have the natural resources, the oil and the cotton and the coal and the food and the minerals. We are the storehouse of the world and the world must turn to us for its needs. Our people have more money than they ever have had before."

"The industrial unrest that we are facing at the present time is due entirely to high prices, but I foresee an early return to the normal. The government's decision to go after profiteers is a step in the right direction. When prices of commodities come down, and when wages come down, we will have a gradual return to the contented normal life we lead before the war. Nor do I believe such a return to the normal is very far away. The law of supply and demand, eventually must come back into effect. Certainly it is not working smoothly now."

"One of the troubles is that we are submitting too easily to the present inflation. During the war our slogan was 'Win the War' and every one of us did all he could with might and main, and to the inconvenience and the high prices we made no objection. But now we are almost a year away from the war, and it is high time that we are taking a look at the economic tangle, which confronts us. The government must take steps after the profiteer to my notion, is the turning point in a change in economic conditions. It will be followed by lower prices for necessities, and this in turn will be followed by lower wages."

"But until your dollar and my dollar buys 100 cents worth of necessities, instead of a mere 50 cents worth, as it does at the present time, we cannot expect to have industrial peace or economic contentment. One reason for the labor unrest is the scarcity of labor. It has been intensified by the return to their native lands of many persons who immigrated to this country, worked at high wages during the period of war inflation and were able to lay most of it by. I want to prophesy that almost every one of these people who are leaving the United States now with their little rolls will be returning one of these days."

Mr. Clews is firmly of the opinion that the government should stick to its promise to pay \$2.25 for every bushel of wheat raised. "We have been after Mr. Kahner for repudiating his promises to Belgium. Can we as a government repudiate our promise in this respect? I would say pay \$2.25, as he has promised, for every bushel of wheat. Then I sell it. Some of it, at least, will bring the government price of \$2.25. Let the rest of it bring a lower price, but keep it moving out to the miller at whatever price. Charge the loss—if a loss there be—up to war cost, for that is what it is. I believe such a transaction would stand the government a loss of no more than \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000, and I believe that it is a loss that the government may very well stand at this time. Surely the promise of the government to the farmers is worth that much."

## COUNCIL WAITS WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS

Paris, Aug. 14.—The peace conference is awaiting anxiously the decision of Great Britain as to the withdrawal of British troops from the Caucasus, which will begin to move homeward tomorrow. Colonel Wm. H. Jackson, U. S. A., allied high commissioner in Armenia, has telegraphed the supreme council that Armenia undoubtedly will starve and the people exterminated if the British soldiers are not detained there, until others are sent.

The supreme council, however, is unable to provide troops, none of the large powers is willing to send soldiers there and consequently no action has been taken.

The relief supplies gathered at Tiflis, Batumi, and Erivan probably will be lost if the British withdraw, and the investigation to be made by Major General James G. Harbord on behalf of the American Government will be of little use.

## WINE, SONG AND WOMEN FEATURE BERLIN'S LIFE

It's a Merry Whirl Now—  
days in Capital—Even  
Reds Catch Spirit.

Berlin, July 23.—A sort of "devil may care" spirit pervades Berlin. It undoubtedly arises from the let down after four years of war. And it manifests itself in a wild pursuit of pleasure. Champagne and gambling are the main objects upon which pleasure craving Berlin directs its attention, seeking succor from the past.

Berlin may lack food, but it doesn't lack amusements. A vast class of rich folks are going through their money with a surprising rapidity, while many persons of more moderate means have caught the infection and are cutting into their savings. There is a life of ease and the utmost universal desire for pleasure.

Even the "Reds," who are supposed to be poverty stricken, have a trace of the spirit, as was instanced recently when a Spartacist party was announced for one of the suburbs, with the statement that there would be plenty to eat and much to drink. In short, the circular stated practically that though the people were poor they were going to spend what they had with lavishness and abandon. There was food such as a rationed people were not supposed to be able to obtain, and there was to be drink galore, and the guests were to stay as long as they saw fit.

As a result of this spirit the city is fairly alive with cafes and dance halls. There is generally little, or poor, food in these places, but the habitués buy wine with a recklessness that would make even a wealthy Chicago packer or a Pittsburgh steel magnate dizzy.

As for gambling Berlin at present is probably the widest open city in the world. Men and women play for stakes of thousands of marks, and seem to get little thrill over winning or losing.

The whole spirit of this pleasure mad crowd is one of forced gaiety. There is none of the sparkle to it that one experiences among the French. It is simply a sort of stunned let down, a case of saying virtually, "Well, the game has been played out; we're lost, and what do we care now?"

It constitutes a moral relaxation that has in it the essence of national breakdown provided the present regime continues.

Berlin is in a state of care. That's the answer with thousands who have money and thousands who have little.

## WIN DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION

New York, Aug. 14.—Employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company today won their demand for recognition of their union when Federal Judge Mayer, who appointed Lindley M. Garrison receiver for the company, announced that it had been established to the satisfaction of himself and Public Service Commissioner Nixon that more than 50 per cent of the eligible men were members of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees when the strike was called last week.

Judge Mayer made his announcement in a letter which he sent to Frederick P. Royce, general manager for the receiver. Mr. Garrison is absent from the city on a vacation.

In the terms of the arbitration agreement under which the strikers agreed to return to work, Mr. Garrison stipulated that recognition of the union should depend on proof that 50 per cent of the eligible men were members of it. Judge Mayer directed that the grievances of the men be now taken up by officials of the company and a committee representing the union.

## KOLCHAK FORCES IN URAL MTS.

London, Aug. 14.—The retreat in the Ural mountains of the forces of Admiral Kolchak continues, according to news received here today. South of Ural, at the southern end of the Ural, it is added, the Bolsheviks have driven the Cossacks back 50 miles and are endeavoring to separate them from the main body of Kolchak forces, who are fighting on both sides of the trans-Siberian railway.

East of Chelabinsk, a junction point on the railway, and Shadrinsk, the Bolsheviks are said to have reached the line of the Murov and Isset rivers, and captured Tumen. Just east of the Russian-Siberian border. The advice adds that there is no sign that the Bolshevik advance is likely to be checked.

## BALKAN STATES CONDITION IS GROWING WORSE

Anarchy Seen in Various  
Sections Delays Final  
Peace Adjustments.

### IS HUNGARIAN RULE REALLY DEMOCRATIC?

Each State Seems Inclined  
to Defy Orders of Allied  
Council.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Advice from Frank Polk, under secretary of state and chief of the American delegation to the peace conference, indicates that there is scant hope of the conference being able to clean up by Oct. 1 the remaining work for it to do. It was Mr. Polk's anticipation, expressed on the eve of his sailing from New York, that it would be possible about that date to turn over whatever questions were still unsettled to the executive council of the league of nations for final adjustment. But since his arrival in Paris affairs in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor have gone from bad to worse.

Roumania's defiance of the conference in persisting in the military occupation of Budapest is merely typical of the growing spirit of lawlessness which is the dominant factor in practically every country beyond the Alps. The unrelenting mobilization of the entente armies due to home exigencies and the withdrawal of the immense American forces from Europe are regarded as the outstanding reasons for the tendency to disregard the orders of the conference. Another reason is the policy of playing off the smaller allies against each other which has been adopted by Italy since she persisted in the folly of openly antagonizing the British, French and American governments.

Diplomats here would give a good deal to know whether Roumania had anything to do with the setting up of the Archduke Joseph's government in Hungary. The Archduke's proclamation of assumption of power came late in the afternoon after the occupation of Budapest by the Roumanian army. At the least, it is said in diplomatic circles, the Roumanians might have checked-mated the Archduke's plans had they elected to. Manifestly, therefore, they were content that he should take up the task where Bela Kun left off.

The burning question of the moment here is the honesty of the new Hungarian government's claims to democracy. The truth seems to be that the administration does not know what to make of the situation. Conservative people suggest that it is a good thing to have an undeniably conservative government in Budapest as a preventive against a recurrence of Bolshevism. This liberal sentiment, on the other hand, holds that a government headed by a monarchist may be expected to stir up discontent against the Hungarian peasants. To make the situation more complex, Roumania looks upon the Roumanian defiance of the peace conference, has been much alarmed by the latest Roumanian policy of toleration of a scion of the Hapsburgs.

It would be difficult to say just how much of the trouble confronting the conference Italy is responsible for, in whole or in part. Then, too, candor compels the statement that even if Italy had not been making trouble on her own account, the conference would have been plenty of nasty problems to solve.

Nitti Working Cautiously.

Italy has been frankly dissatisfied with the treatment she received at the hands of her principal allies in the making of the new Italian ministry. The Nitti cabinet has been much more circumspect. It is still trying to attain Italy's maximum pretensions, but it is working by diplomatic means beneath the surface of affairs. Italy's policy now is to play the ambitions and animosities of Greece, Serbia, and Roumania, against each other, with a view thereby to advancing her own purposes. Thus, in Albania she has played the Serbs against the Greeks, and the Albanians against both, to improve her claims for a mandate for the Moslem principality that she hopes to have established.

In Asia Minor she has worked against the Greeks to further her claims to the Aegean, and to support her cause she has put up the bluff of a Greek ultimatum. In Thrace, likewise, to offset the Jugo-Slav Prussian on the Dalmatian coast and at Plume, she has not scrupled to flatter the Roumanians in hostility to the Serbian claims in the much-involved Banat of Temesvar, one of the most complex ethnographical puzzles in Europe. Roumanian troops have just occupied Temesvar, despite the terms of the armistice with Austria-Hungary and the orders of the peace conference, which has not yet passed judgment on the conflicting statistics represented by Serbs, Magyars and Roumanians in this region.

In Montenegro also Italy has been intriguing against Serbia on behalf of the old King Nicholas, father-in-law of King Victor Emmanuel, and pensioner of the Italian crown, as well as for the purpose of extending the boundaries of the realm of Albania, which she expects to control under the League of Nations.

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

Boston, Aug. 14.—The fishermen's strike, which started early in July, was settled today and vessels tied up for weeks will leave for the fishing grounds tonight and tomorrow. A temporary agreement by which the pay of the men will be adjusted on the basis of a minimum value for fish on the vessels, as proposed by the board of arbitration and accepted by the fishermen and many of the operating companies. The agreement, it was announced, would remain in force until Oct. 15.

## Carnegie's Epitaph Written by Himself

Andrew Carnegie. It is said, wrote his own epitaph. It will be engraved on his monument. Here it is:

"Here lies a man who knew, how to callist in his service, better men than himself."

## REDDING

(Special to The Times.)

Redding, Aug. 14.—The negotiations which have been in progress for the purchase by the Countess Turczynowicz from Mrs. Flora J. Bradley of the latter's residence property at Redding Ridge are off temporarily and probably altogether after approaching a point that gave promise of the prospective deal's consummation. In respect to location and conveniences the house fully met the desires of the Countess and the failure of the parties to reach an agreement was due to a difference as to whether the barn should be included in the purchase. The original proposition was for the acquisition only of the house and about half the four acre lot in which it stands. The price named was \$7,000 and the transaction would probably have been effected on these terms had not the matter of the barn become an obstacle. In the event of a sale it was the idea of Mrs. Bradley to build another house for her own occupancy upon the lower part of the lot. Failing to obtain the Bradley property the Countess, through the Sanford agency, began negotiations with John Miennich for the purchase of his residence, the former Henry Shaw place. The object sought by her in getting a satisfactory home in the Ridge section is proximity to the Sanford school in which institution she plans to educate her three children.

In the building of the trunk highway a new layout will be followed for some distance above the Five Points for the purpose of providing a practically straight line. The new road is to partly across land acquired from Patrick Sullivan, a charcoal burner and John Malone. Further north on the Putnam Park road are numerous bends which will be wholly eliminated or undergo a material reduction of the curves and there will be a general widening. The contractor here is the Boston and the Bethel line from Robert Edmonds and a stone crusher is on hand to start operations there. Near by a building is in process of erection to furnish living quarters for the Italian laborers who will constitute most of the working force. Assembling laborers are being housed in a building on the corner of the street, where they are being attracted by the \$4 a day wage. It is the plan to carry on construction work throughout the winter to the extent that weather conditions and the output of material will be continuous.

The recent prosecution of a Bethel man who was fined \$50 and costs for conducting a passenger auto service without having provided himself with a Federal license to do such business has caused a number of operators to apprehensively questioning how they stand in relation to the new law. To be on the safe side several have already taken out licenses and others will either follow suit or give up the business of passengers for hire.

One in Redding, a sales agent, permits such transportation or conducts it upon a schedule as to routes and time table although several do a considerable volume of such business in response to individual calls. From the information obtained by the Redding Times, the law requires the licensing of those who render auto transportation service for joy to any extent whatever. A Federal license costs \$10 and is a requirement entirely apart from those pertaining to state licenses. Bee owners as well as car owners find themselves subject to a new state responsibility from a new statute requiring that hives of honey bees be registered at the town clerk's office on or before Oct. 1 next. The registration fee of 25 cents covers all the hives in any one colony and the penalties for failure to register is a fine not exceeding \$5.

A numerously signed petition prepared by West Redding residents and seeking relief from the unsatisfactory travel conditions in that locality has not been presented to the selectmen by the Redding board of selectmen at its recent meeting. The policy of sharply holding the contractors to the full letter of their obligations is none the less welcome because delayed, and the extension of the permanent improvement program to the Redding highway is a commendable step far had in the latter branch of road betterment is felt to be money well expended and larger appropriations for the same purpose in the future are suggested. Connected with the Redding highway is a gravel road of Little Rock road included in his contract and expects to follow this job with the graveling of the hill road between the Center and Library Corner.

At a corner above the Center a few nights since the wheels of Sgt. J. E. Sanford's car passed over a yielding obstruction and startled him with a first impression that the object was a human body. Examination showed, however, that it was only a grain bag stuffed with other bags and shaped into the semblance of a man's figure. Someone with lechery and a perverted conception of humor had fixed up and placed the object to produce a scare and therein was successful.

First selectman Sanford has received notice that the allotment to Redding for State aid road construction is \$9,000. The recent special town meeting voted request for an appropriation of \$20,000 and the localities are appalled under the general feeling down which was necessary. Highway Com. Bennett has been asked to come here at his earliest convenience to designate the section on which the \$9,000 shall be expended.

Frank Meehan, the West Redding meat dealer, has added another peddling car to his equipment and by its use will considerably extend the territory served by him. This already

## WARFIELD PLAN PRESENTED TO COMMERCE COM.

Walter Explains Division of  
All Surplus Between Em-  
ployes and Public.

### OPPOSED FEDERAL INCORPORATION

Financial Structure of Cred-  
its Depends Upon Legisla-  
tion Enacted.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Warfield plan for railroad control, with provision for a flat return of 6 per cent, on capital invested, was presented today to the House Interstate Commerce Commission, by Luther M. Walter, general counsel of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities.

The fundamentals of the plan, including division of all surplus over and above return among employees, the public and the road carriers, was explained by Mr. Walter, who declared it could be put into effect immediately.

"The keystone of the Warfield plan," the witness said, "is a congressional direction to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it shall make freight and passenger rates sufficient to pay operating expenses, maintain railroad properties and give not less than 6 per cent return upon the aggregate face value of the property devoted to transportation in each of the principal territories."

Mr. Walter opposed federal incorporation, a telephone board and a secretary of transportation in the cabinet, and declared that unless the minimum return plan the net result of operations in the pre-war test period, the basis of government regulation, some of the carriers would have turned in a surplus for division between employees and the public.

Mr. Walter said the financial structure of credits depended upon the legislation enacted by this congress to deal with the railroad problem. The association, he said, used the property investment account of the carriers as the basis upon which to apply the 6 per cent, because the Interstate Commerce Commission had found that the only available basis for prompt determination of surplus of the return on investment.

It was a fundamental of the Warfield plan, the witness said, that labor should participate in the earnings of the carriers.

"We believe," he declared, "that capital is entitled to its return of six per cent, that labor is entitled to a fair wage and that the excess earned by the carriers after paying fair wages and 6 per cent, on capital should be divided with labor and the public. Labor's share should be used for the establishment of the insurance system or for profit sharing. By reason of the largely increased duties which fall upon the commission for prompt determination of surplus of the return on investment, the Interstate Commerce Commission, subordinate to the commission, but with all the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission in their respective territories. Our contention is that the regional commissions shall act as boards of conciliation in settling wage disputes, being a body close to the employees, the carriers and the shippers."

The issuance of securities of all carriers engaged in interstate commerce would be vested exclusively in federal authority.

"This plan would create a corporation operated without profit to the railroads and managed by the nine Interstate Commerce Commissioners and eight railroad men selected by the railroads. This corporation would furnish expert advice to the commission in the operation of carriers, would unify terminals, would operate equipment such as has been built by the railroad administration and allocated to the individual railroads. It would furnish a great clearing house for railroad operation and in times of emergency would constitute the directing force for the handling of the railroads as a single system."

## REPATRIATION OF VON SANDERS NOW GRANTED

London, Aug. 14.—The repatriation to Germany of Field Marshal Limba von Sanders, who assisted in the command of the Turkish army during the war, has been granted by the Allies, a German wireless despatch received here says.

Field Marshal August von Mackensen, who led the German forces on the eastern front during a part of the war, is going to Constantinople. The message adds that the liberation of Von Mackensen is under consideration.

Includes the Ridge section.

Albert Williams of Loretown missed two valuable cows last Thursday morning and strange tracks of an auto truck showing at the road barway of the highway where the herd was kept led him to at first suspect that thieves had made off with the missing animals by means of truck transportation. The cows showed up the next day, however, having only strayed from their usual haunts.

## AMERICANS AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE CENSURED

Archduke Gets Note De-  
manding Hungarian-Ru-  
manian Dual Monarchy.

Vienna, Tuesday, Aug. 12.—(By A. P.)—A statement attacking England and America, demanding that Hungary be united with Rumania under the sovereignty of King Ferdinand and threatening to strip Hungary if the Rumanian army is forced to withdraw from that country, has been presented to Archduke Joseph, head of the Hungarian government by the authorized Rumanian representative at Budapest, according to reports received here.

The report follows:

"There are 250,000 workmen in Budapest who are only awaiting for the Rumanians to leave Hungary to immediately take the situation into their own hands, which means the return of Bolshevism. The Hungarian government cannot depend upon the Entente powers for assistance for those powers have withdrawn all their troops from Russia, and America is unwilling to send a single soldier to do more than to humiliate us. We are willing to withdraw our troops, if necessary, starting tomorrow morning, but we will carry off everything and strip the country just as Field Marshal Mackensen did Rumania."

"The only grudge the Entente has against us is that we refuse to have English and American capital dominate Rumania. Hungary must follow Rumania's policy in not accepting English and American capital. Whatever would remain after the Rumanians retreat would be taken by the Entente anyway. The Entente idea is to have Rumania and Hungary fight and destroy each other, the Entente thereby getting all. There is only one policy for Hungary to pursue, that is a junction between Hungary and Rumania, ruled by the Rumanian King. We do not care what the Entente or Premier Clemenceau of France wants to do or is doing. We will follow our own policy."

"We expect an answer from Archduke Joseph, head of the government, by 8 o'clock tonight. If an answer is not received by that time, we shall inform Bucharest which will decide what action should be taken."

"The Chamberlain-Kahn bill abolishes the citizen soldiery of the United States which public sentiment demands shall be the backbone of its military strength; and, at a time when the people are struggling under the burden of excessive taxation, creates at enormous expense, the machinery for the establishment in America of that detestable Prussian system which is abhorrent to the American people."

"The League of Nations and the Chamberlain-Kahn bill can never go hand in hand."

## COST OF LIVING NOT CONFINED TO AMERICA

The advance of prices is not confined to the United States or to the countries which participated in the war. It has been world wide. Nor has it occurred exclusively in the products required for war purposes, nor for the use of the millions engaged in the war, nor for the article entering international trade. It has advanced in price in the country in which produced, irrespective of their proximity to the war area. Nor have prices been reduced to a perceptible degree in any part of the world since the close of the war. There are, of course, a few exceptions to this general rule, but they are so few and so plainly due to peculiar conditions that they "prove the rule" that the advance has been world wide and that the termination of the war has not reversed the movement or at least caused any material decline in any considerable proportion of the important articles of world production, and world consumption.

The extent of the increases in world prices since the close of the war, all parts of the globe, irrespective of relation to the war area is illustrated by a compilation by The National City Bank of New York showing the 1919 prices in the country of production of the principal articles forming the international trade of the world and comparing these 1919 prices with those of the month preceding the war. In the distant Orient, in the tropical world, in the interior of Africa, Australia, and South America, and in the islands of the Pacific, the prices demanded for the articles offered for exportation have been and still continue to be far above those of the pre-war period, the advances ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, and sometimes 150 per cent.

Rice, for example, of which the United States imported about 400,000,000 pounds from China and Japan in 1918, cost in the country of production 7.2c per pound for that period, but in December 1918 as against 2.6c per pound for that imported in the month preceding the war, July 1914.

Nitrate of soda, drawn chiefly from Chile, for which the war demands ceased at the date of the Armistices, cost in the country of production \$57.40 per ton for that imported in May 1919 against \$26.65 per ton for that imported in the month preceding the war.

Raw silk, of which we obtain our entire supply from China and Japan, cost in those countries an average of \$8.12 per pound for the imports of the closing month of the war, and \$3.84 per pound in the month preceding the war.

Wool, pure, bleached, chiefly from Canada and not produced in the war countries, cost in the country of production \$160 per ton for the quantity imported into the United States in January 1919 against \$49 per ton for that imported in the month preceding the war.

Goat skins imported from China, India, Mexico, and South America cost in those countries an average of \$2.80 per pound for those reaching the United States in May 1919 against \$4.50 per pound for those imported from the same countries in the month preceding the war.

## NEW ARMY BILL IS SWAN SONG OF THE CHIEFS

Guard Asso. Says It Can't  
Go With League of  
Nations.

### WOULD SEIZE YOUTH FROM THEIR HOMES

Denounced As Unnecessary  
Peace Measures by For-  
mer State Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Capitol has not yet recovered from the shock of the wholly unexpected attack upon the Chamberlain-Kahn conscription bill made by the National Guard Association. Every member of the House and Senate Military Affairs Committee received last week a telegram, stating that the bill was the most who fought at Chateau Thierry and the Argonne, are in no mood to trifle with permanent peace time training and conscription in America. That telegram, which was only partially carried by the press associations, deserves rehearsal in full.

"Four million veterans of the great war are a sufficient nucleus for the organization of any army which may be required for some time to come. The American people will not tolerate the ruthless abandonment of a policy which created a great civil army which answered the call, never flinched in face of the severest fire, and whose record of achievement stands as a guarantee of its ability to handle any situation which may confront it."

"The Chamberlain-Kahn bill abolishes the citizen soldiery of the United States which public sentiment demands shall be the backbone of its military strength; and, at a time when the people are struggling under the burden of excessive taxation, creates at enormous expense, the machinery for the establishment in America of that detestable Prussian system which is abhorrent to the American people."

"The League of Nations and the Chamberlain-Kahn bill can never go hand in hand."

"Either the League of Nations is a snare and a delusion or there is no necessity for the passage of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill."

"The Chamberlain-Kahn bill is the swan song of the General Staff, failing utterly in its efforts to secure necessary recruits for the regular army it now attempts in time of peace under the guise of a universal service bill to resort to conscription, and to seize from their homes the youth of America for service in the regular army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, in the Canal Zone and even in Russia should the military dictator created by the provisions of this vicious bill determine that the emergency demanded it."

"The Chamberlain-Kahn bill destroys and places a stigma upon the citizen soldiery which bore the brunt of fighting as shock troops, and creates a centralized military oligarchy with dangerous potentials for political abuse, and the destruction of the freedom which is vital to the existence of the country."

"Therefore the National Guard Association of the United States, with its executive and legislative committees in conference assembled, representing that great body of citizen soldiers whose record of efficiency entitles it to the fullest measure of support, opposes the passage of the Chamberlain-Kahn Bill."

## LEVIATHAN IS MAKING FINAL TROOP VOYAGE

New York, Aug. 13.—The Leviathan, the giant transport after covering over to France and back through the harbor today on her last trip as a troopship. She is bound for a port in England and will then proceed to France.

As a climax to her war work, when the Leviathan returns she will bring the commander-in-chief of the soldiers she took over, Gen. Pershing. On this trip she will also carry a part of the 3rd Division. It is expected that she will return with Gen. Pershing and these veterans about September 3.

Then the Leviathan will be put into dry dock, and renovated for commercial use again, but it has not been definitely decided yet whether she will be given over to her former owners or if the navy will continue to use her.

The transport Imperator will leave soon on her last trip as a troopship. It is not known yet if the giant ship will finally be given to Great Britain or the United States.

The fact that the Leviathan is to bring back the 1st Division makes it appear that the 3rd Division, which has been at Brest some time, is already bound for home in one of the other ships.

## MISS KINDER WINS.

Caldwell, N. J., Aug. 14.—Miss Marjorie S. Kinder, 14 years old, of Bridgeport, Conn., won the small bore sweepstakes in the ladies' match, which was shot at 50 yards yesterday. She made a perfect score of 100.